REMARKS

Applicant appreciates the time taken by the Examiner to review Applicant's present application. Claims 1-24 remain pending in this case. This application has been carefully reviewed in light of the Official Action mailed January 6, 2005. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and favorable action in this case.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 1-24 stand rejected as anticipated by U.S. Publication No. 2004/0205452 ("Fitzsimons"). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection. The standard for "anticipation" is one of fairly strict identity. A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference. *Verdegaal Bros. V. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987), MPEP § 2131. Furthermore, anticipation requires the presence in a single prior art reference disclosure of each and every element of the claimed invention, arranged as in the claim. *W.L. Gore & Assocs. v. Garlock*, 721 F.2d 1540, 220 USPQ 303 (Fed. Cir. 1983).

Independent Claims 1, 10, 19 and 22

Independent Claim 1 recites a method for generating a plurality of templates, comprising providing service data corresponding to a selected service, providing a master template wherein the master template contains information corresponding to markup languages and presentation capabilities of a plurality of device types and creating a plurality of service templates using the master template, each of which is configured to convert the service data into markup language data adapted to be displayed on a corresponding type of device. Claims 10, 19 and 22 recite similar limitations.

Thus, in embodiments of this invention, the claimed master template is not intended to directly convert unformatted data to a particular markup language. It is instead intended to provide building blocks from which the individual templates can be constructed and these individual templates may be used to convert the unformatted data into formatted data. (Specification – paragraph [0040]). The claimed master template may contain building blocks designed to assist in displaying data according to a particular style for a plurality of device types. In certain embodiments, the service data corresponding to a selected service may be

used to select building blocks from the master template. These building blocks can then be assembled to generate service templates for a particular device (Specification - paragraphs [0050-0052]). Thus, the claimed master template serves as a meta-template for the creation of service templates. These service templates, in turn, may be used to convert service data to a particular format wherein the particular format is adapted to be displayed on a certain type of device. It is noted that the claimed generated service templates are used to convert service data from a non-displayable generic format to alternate formats which are suited to be displayed on various client devices (Specification – paragraph [0010]). As defined in the Specification, service data is unformatted data. This data is referred to as unformatted because it does not contain information relating to the manner in which the data should be formatted for the purposes of presentation. Unformatted data does not have tags identifying tables, cells within tables, fonts, colors, or other information that would be used to control the presentation of the data to a user (Specification – paragraph [(0034)] .

In contrast, Fitzsimmons discloses an apparatus, method and system for transforming formatted data from one format to another format. The system of Fitzsimmons is configured to receive formatted data and to transform the data from one format to a different format wherein the formatted data may be transformed in sequence through a variety of formats. This system includes a plurality of templates accessible through a Data Transformation Client Tool (DTCT) controller. The DTCT converts and transforms data from a given source format and device type to another target format and device type (Fitzsimmons – paragraph 0033). The DTCT includes a Data Conversion Server (DCS). The DCS has the ability to generate transformation tables from a transformations database on demand by querying the various tables to select and join various device geometries and output templates. More importantly, the DCS will import and convert source data and template/device format types to target data and template/device format types (Fitzsimmons – paragraph [0064]). The DCS has a transformations library which includes a plurality of templates (Fitzsimmons – paragraph [0073]). These templates within the transformations library are pre-generated.

In an exemplary data transformation in accordance with Fitzsimmons, a Data Transformation Client Tool (DTCT) may be loaded into memory on a client machine and executed. The DTCT allows a user to request the transformation of a data collection from one viewing format into another. The formatted data transformation is accomplished by first obtaining a template to view desired data. This template may be obtained by requesting it from a library of existing templates (Fitzsimmons – paragraph [0073]). Each template and

transformation filter appears to correspond to a particular user device output page format and data format conversion, respectively. Thus, each template and transformation filter may therefore be used to convert a particular formatted data type to a differing formatted data type for a particular user device page format.

Upon obtaining an initial template for an initial data view, the user may alter the template by editing page elements (Fitzsimmons – paragraph [0074]). Thereafter, the user may also request import data into the currently loaded template's page elements, where the data to be imported may be of a dissimilar format. Thus, Fitzsimmons responds to user requests for both editing page elements and importing data. The requested data's file extension may be used to locate the proper transformation filter needed to import the data. For example, if the requested data is a Microsoft Word document, and the current template is for web page viewing, i.e., in XML, the DCT would query the transformations library for a Microsoft Word to XML transformation filter. (Fitzsimmons – paragraph [0075]. Further transformations may be performed by linking transformation pairs in sequence. For example, an XML transformation into PDF may be achieved by first converting XML into XSL-FO 1006 by way of a Xalan filter, and then from the intermediate XSL-FO into PDF format by way of the Apache FOP filter 1009. Such sequenced transformations may be achieved by simply searching a paired table to make sure there are enough intermediate formats to allow for a final conversion. (Fitzsimmons – paragraph [0076]).

In accordance with Fitzsimmons, upon identifying a transformation filter, data is imported employing the transformation filter to convert textual data, page element geometries (if present), page element tags (if present), graphics (if present), gamma values (if present), color correction tables (if present), and/or the like. Page element tags simply identify data types such as XML tags. Upon converting the initial data set, the DCS provides the converted data to the DTCT. The DTCT flows the converted data into its current template and page elements by matching tags from the converted data to those of page elements in the current template, or by being directed either automatically or into user selected page elements (Fitzsimmons – paragraph [0077]).

Thus, Fitzsimmons uses pre-determined templates to transform data from one format to data in a different format, where the formatted data may be transformed in sequence to obtain the final transformation. Fitzsimmons receives a request from a user for transformation of a data collection from one viewing format into another. A pre-determined template is obtained to

view the desired data, and user inputs to modify the template and/or incorporate additional formatted data and/or perform numerous data transformations may be received and executed. Thus, Fitzsimmons uses a pre-determined template associated with a specific device to respond to user requests for converting formatted data into data having a different format such that the data may be displayed on the specific device.

Applicant respectfully submits that Fitzsimmons does not teach or suggest the claimed limitations as asserted by the Examiner. Specifically, Fitzsimmons does not teach or suggest generating a plurality of templates, a master template which generates a plurality of templates or transforming unformatted data into formatted data.

More particularly, although Fitzsimmons uses the term "master templates", Fitzsimmons does not teach or suggest the limitation of a master template which contains information corresponding to markup languages and presentation capabilities of a plurality of device type, and which is adapted to create a plurality of service templates using the master template, each of which is configured to convert the service data into markup language data adapted to be displayed on a corresponding type of device. Instead, the term "master template" as used in Fitzsimmons appears to refer to an existing template that may have elements common to several templates for various and disparate output devices, i.e., template collections. The "master templates" of Fitzsimmons appear to facilitate editing these common elements of templates belonging to a given "template collection". (Fitzsimmons – paragraph [0078]).

Additionally, Fitzsimmons uses pre-generated templates tailored to specific user output devices and transformation filters to convert formatted data from one format to a different format. Therefore, neither Fitzsimmons nor the apparatus, method and system of Fitzsimmons discloses providing a master template wherein the master template contains information corresponding to markup languages and presentation capabilities of a plurality of device types or creating of a plurality of service templates, each of which is configured to convert the service data into markup language data adapted to be displayed on a corresponding type of device as recited by Claim 1 and asserted by the Examiner.

Furthermore, Fitzsimmons does not teach or suggest generating a plurality of templates. More specifically, on page 3 of the Office Action, the Examiner asserts that Fitzsimmons teaches a method for generating a plurality of templates for the conversion of unformatted data

to markup language files and refers to page 2, paragraph 000019 of Fitzsimmons in support of this assertion. However, after reviewing this portion of Fitzsimmons, Applicant cannot find where Fitzsimmons discloses generating a plurality of templates for the conversion of unformatted data. Instead, as elaborated on above, Fitzsimmons teaches use of pre-defined templates for data conversion. While Fitzsimmons may appear to teach that a user may select an option to create a new template, a review of the relevant passage discloses that a pre-generated default template is employed when a "new" template is "created". Further, a user may specify which templates/devices they wish to act as a default for such 'new' templates (Fitzsimmons – paragraph [0086]). Because Fitzsimmons teaches using pre-defined templates and modifying the pre-defined templates according to user input, Fitzsimmons does not teach or suggest a method for generating a plurality of templates as recited by Claim 1 of the present invention.

Moreover, Fitzsimmons does not teach or suggest generating a plurality of templates from a master template. In particular, on page 3 of the Office Action, the Examiner asserts that Fitzsimmons teaches a method for providing a master template wherein the master template contains information corresponding to markup languages and presentation capabilities of a plurality of device types and refers to page 7, paragraph 000073 of Fitzsimmons in support of this assertion. Review of the cited passage reveals that Fitzsimmons sets forth "a data transformation system ... accomplished by first obtaining a template to view desired data. This template may be obtained by requesting it from a template collection... If no particular template is selected, a default blank document may be loaded from a specified template" (Fitzsimmons – paragraph [0073]). Because Fitzsimmons recites obtaining templates from a set of pre-defined templates, Fitzsimmons does not anticipate the claimed master template to generate service-specific templates.

In addition, Fitzsimmons does not teach or suggest transforming unformatted data into formatted data. More particularly, Page 7, paragraph 000073 of Fitzsimmons recites, "[t]he DTCT [Data Transformation Client Tool that] allows a user to request the transformation of a data collection from one viewing format into another" (Fitzsimmons – paragraph [0073]). As described in more detail above, the present invention claims methods for generating templates to convert service data into markup language data adapted to be displayed. This service data may be unformatted data which does not have tags identifying tables, cells within tables, fonts, colors, or other information that would be used to control the presentation of the data to a user

(Specification – paragraph [(0034)]. As Fitzsimmons teaches converting formatted data from one format to another format, Fitzsimmons does not disclose transforming unformatted data into markup language data adapted to be displayed as claimed.

Consequently, as Fitzsimmons teaches transforming data in one format to data in a different format using pre-generated templates, Fitzsimmons does not disclose a plurality of templates, comprising providing service data corresponding to a selected service, providing a master template wherein the master template contains information corresponding to markup languages and presentation capabilities of a plurality of device types or creating a plurality of service templates using the master template, each of which is configured to convert the service data into markup language data adapted to be displayed on a corresponding type of device as recited by Claim 1. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests the withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 1. Additionally, as Claims 10, 19, and 22 contain limitations similar to those in Claim 1, Applicant respectfully submits that the above arguments apply equally well to these claims. Accordingly, withdrawal of the rejection of Claims 10, 19, and 22 is respectfully requested as well.

Dependent Claims 2-9, 11-18, 20-21, and 23-24

As dependent Claims 2-9, 11-18, 20-21, and 23-24 are further limitations on independent Claims 1, 10, 19 or 22, Applicant respectfully submits that Claims 2-9, 11-18, 20-21, and 23-24 are allowable for at least the foregoing reasons. Accordingly, withdrawal of the rejection of Claims 2-9, 11-18, 20-21 and 23-24 is respectfully requested.
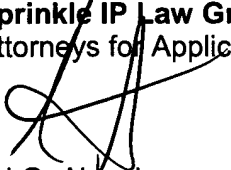
CONCLUSION

Applicant has now made an earnest attempt to place this case in condition for allowance. Other than as explicitly set forth above, this reply does not include an acquiescence to statements, assertions, assumptions, conclusions, or any combination thereof in the Office Action. For the foregoing reasons and for other reasons clearly apparent, Applicant respectfully requests full allowance of Claims 1-24. The Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at the number listed below for prompt action in the event any issues remain.

The Director of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is hereby authorized to charge any fees or credit any overpayments to Deposit Account No. 50-3183 of Sprinkle IP Law Group.

Respectfully submitted,

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